THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klorque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and orque No. 10. Boulevard des Capuelnes

wish to have rejected articles returned, they smal in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

It Goes On Unchanged.

It was obvious that President Roose-VELT would start out in his office with the assistance of the same Cabinet with which President McKINLEY had surounded himself. The machinery of Government, therefore, will continue to move under the direction of the officers who have managed it so ably and satisfactorily and profitably to the country during the period of our greatest advancement and prosperity.

Nor is the continuance of the McKinlev Cabinet due to mere courteous regard for routine and precedent. It is a practical announcement to the American cople and to the world that the policy and methods of our assassinated President are to be preserved and perpetuated in the Roosevelt Administration. The relations of the new President with the confidential advisers of the old are not merely of formal sympathy and agreement; they are peculiarly cordial and are expressive of a sentiment altogether harmonious with the spirit and purposes of the President he succeeds. The hand at the helm is new, but the old course is to be steered.

This is of happy omen for the Republic, and it is a consequence which was made inevitable by the character of Mr. MCKINLEY and by the stamp he left on our American politics. His influence on our national policy and on the tone of the Chief Magistracy will be perma-

The great danger from the succession of a Vice-President to the Presidency, as our history has proved, is that the new Chief Magistrate will seek to distinguish his Administration from the other for the mere sake of the distinction; that he will change for the sake of demonstrating that he is an independent and original force.

President ROOSEVELT is a man too large and too broad to be influenced by any such considerations of vanity or self-assertion. He knows that the preservation of the unexampled political repose in which the Republic was at the moment of the assassination of President McKINLEY is the first greet duty mposed on him, and that his Administration at home and abroad will be tested accordingly. Moreover, Mr. ROOSEVELT was in more than merely partisan agreement with the policies associated with the name and fame of President McKIN-LEY. He was familiar with them from their inception and they represented his own personal views and convictions.

man, but it did not break the continuity American Presidency as administered by WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The Case of President McKinley Medically and Surgically.

The results of the necropsy of the late President, thus far obtained, studied in connection with the clinical history as given in the official bulletins issued by the attending surgeons, while entirely consistent, have evidently been a great surprise to those in attendance as well as to the medical profession at large.

It is difficult to make an intelligent analysis of these results in advance of a knowledge to be derived from a bacteriological examination of specimens from the injured parts and organs, which cannot be arrived at in less than two or three days. In the meantime, however, it is a melancholy satisfaction to know that the injuries were beyond the reach of surgical skill; that presumably the surgical treatment is beyond adverse criticism; that the surrounding conditions admitted of prompt action, giving the best possible chance of recovery; and, what is most satisfactory of all. that there was no error of diagnosis or judgment, no ascertainable information wanting and no defect or mistake in treatment that could have influenced the duration of life or the final result. The patient was not put in jeopardy by unskilful or meddlesome operative procedures, and he was not killed by premature feeding by the mouth. The operation was begun one hour and twenty-three minutes after the assault, there was but little shock, the operation was finished in forty-five minhighest scientific order.

It is not worth while to consider here anything but the official reports of the professional attendants, not even individual utterances of the surgeons to faithful and conscientious reporters, who undoubtedly did their best to report correctly. That the surgeons were over-sanguine, there can be no doubt; and they looked upon the case more from a surgical than from a medical point of view; but the necropsy shows cian or therapeutist could not, by his

inches was small for a thorough examina- at work here, as everywhere; and it is

tion of the abdominal organs; but the smaller the incision and the less the exposure of the abdominal contents, the creater are the chances of speedy convalescence. The wounds of the stomach were promptly and securely closed, and the abdominal cavity was thoroughly

cleansed. That which gave the greatest anxiety to physicians was the persistently rapid pulse. The rate was seldom below 120, and at 9 A. M. on the second day it was 146. It was a pulse suggestive of septicæmia rather than of peritonitis; indeed, the absence of pain practically excluded peritonitis.
On the evening of the fifth day the

patient was reported, in the official bulletin, "as well enough to begin to take nourishment by the mouth in the form of pure beef juice." At 9 A. M. on the sixth day it was reported that "his stomach tolerates the beef juice well, and it is taken with great satisfaction. At 3:30 P. M. it was reported: "The nourishment taken into the stomach is being gradually increased." At 9:30 A. M., on the seventh day: "He has taken a little solid food this morning and he relished it." At 3 P. M. on the same day he continued " to take a sufficient amount of food;" but at 8:30 P. M. unfavorable symptoms appeared; the food had "not agreed with him, and was stopped.

With the developments of unfavorable symptoms on Friday, it was assumed by many that the administration of food by the mouth had been premature. Indeed, one of the attending surgeons is reported to have said that "intestinal toxemia" had developed from putrefactive changes in the intestine. This condition is rarely dangerous. An increase of indican in the urine is probably due to changes of proteids in the intestines, resulting in indol and analogous substances. These, when taken into the blood, are changed into conjugated sulphates, which are innocuous. They are afterward eliminated in the urine, in the form of indican (indoxyl-sulphuric acid) and this process is conservative.

The brief official report of the necropsy shows that feeding by the mouth did no harm; and the concluding sentence; Death was unavoidable by any surgical or medical treatment and was the direct result of the bullet wound," is fully justified.

The track of the bullet and the tissues surrounding the wounds of the stomach were gangrenous. These gangrenous (or necrotic) tissues constituted foci for the development of toxines which entered the blood. The clinical history of Friday, as far as it is given in the official bulletins, is consistent with the results of the necropsy. The cultures made from the necrosed parts will probably reveal streptococcus and staphylococcus infection and perhaps infection with other pathogenic organisms. The origin of the infection is the obscure question. Did it come from the bullet itself or from parts of clothing or organisms from the clothing, are questions which possibly will not be answered satisfactorily, even when the bacteriological examinations shall have been completed. As a matter of fact, no human foresight or skill could have prevented the infection, and its cure was beyond the reach of science. All honor, however, to those who so ably and so devotedly fought against the inevitable.

A Good Place to Move To.

One of the most interesting evidences of the growth of New York is the of the spirit and purpose of the news that Mr. CHARLES M. SCHWAB, the President of the United States Steel Company, has purchased an extensive building site upon Riverside Drive. and will presently improve it with a costly residence. Mr. Schwab's decision to move his household effects to Manhattan Island is in accordance with very marked tendency of successful Americans.

There are those who are fond of depreciating New York; of assailing it with all sorts of cheap and sensational vituperation; of picturing it as the one great canker spot of the Western hemisphere, as irretrievably sunk in wickedness and shame. The fact remains, however, that the city, as never before, is the great national centre of wealth, culture and distinction of every kind, and that here the citizen, successful in art, literature, or practical achievement, instinctively seeks

his abiding place. The restlessness of the average American millionaire while he remains outside the city limits is frequently remarked upon. Even Mr. CARNEGIE could not withstand the temptation, as the wonderful transformation which he is now working upon the Fifth avenue front between Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets abundantly proves. It was only two or three years ago that Mr. CARNEGIE made public his intention of building here; and upon his heels came a crowd of the Pittsburg company, under whose influence upper Fifth avenue, in three years, has become a little Pittsburg colony.

Even the mighty overlords of Chicago such as Mr. YERKES -falling in with the prevailing fashion, have forsaken the shores of the great inland sea and pitched their tents with us; not to speak of the copper kings of Montana. Why is it that these interesting men, after acquiring fortune and fame elsewhere, are not content to remain upon the scene of their early triumphs? Why is it that they immediately pack their carpetbags, take the first through train to our gates and startle the investing public by the manner in which they bull the price of New York

corner lots? These men are not vain fools; they are shrewd, successful men of the world. that the most skilful medical diagnosti- They have surveyed New York city from a distance and have discovered advice, have changed the progress or the that in spite of Tammany and in spite result of the conditions following the of yellow journals New York is a town of unequalled attractiveness. And so As regards the operation itself, the high | they come; and their coming shows us standing of the operator and his assist- what we are. Not only millionaires; ants, although the surgeon deviated but also painters and novelists and from the usual procedure of making the men and women of varied distincincision in the median line instead of tion. The city palpitates with life following the wound, just fies the and ambition and hope and promise; assumption that their judgment was it attracts the great and the successful, correct; an this view is fully sustained and those who admire greatness and by the consultants. The incision of five success. The force of natural selection is

island whatever is finest, most progressive and best in the American character.

The World's Confidence.

The assassination of President McKIN-LEY has produced a wider and a deeper impression on the financial world than would have been caused by the sudden and violent taking off of any of the great European rulers. The assassination of the Kaiser of Germany or the Emperor of Russia, or King EDWARD of Great Britain would have caused great emotional disturbance, more especially in the country specifically affected, but its effect on the financial world generally would have been transitory and superfi-

cial only. President McKINLEY, however, represented an American financial, commercial and industrial policy of the profoundest significance to the world, a policy whose establishment had affected our commercial and financial relations with the whole, had secured for this country eminence in the great markets of the world and obtained for it the consideration and confidence of every financial centre. The Stock Exchange of New York became the universal leader, and attention and interest in our securities were more active and greater than ever in our history.

It was no title bestowed by mere political clap-trap or by partisan enthusiasm when President McKINLEY was called the "advance agent of prosperity." He was that actually and was also regarded everywhere as the conservator of prosperity. The whole financial world had learned to put confidence in his character and judgment.

His assassination, therefore, produced far more than a momentary and a merely emotional shock. It was the striking down of a pillar on which American prosperity had depended, a blow delivered against the fabric of American prosperity, built up on the financial confidence of the world in his eadership of the State.

He was a safe man. Faith could be reposed in him without reserve. Of President ROOSEVELT's character and disposition, ability and stability the financial world has not yet had an opportunity to form a judgment on which it can act with assurance.

It will soon form such a judgment, owever, and it will learn that though McKINLEY is stricken down, the national principles and policies associated with his Presidency will remain unaltered by his successor.

Death in Chicago Railroad Accidents Mr. ETHELBERT STEWART of the Fedral Labor Bureau is studying industrial conditions in Chicago. He finds that one melancholy distinction belongs to that city. It is the city of fatal railroad accidents. More persons are killed there by such accidents than in any other city in this country. Here are the figures

	Tot ene cemen	J			
١	DEATHS PROD	RAILRO		CIDENTO	
•	Ctty.	Pop'n.	Males.	Females.	Total
,	New York	3,437,202	111	11	18
٠	Philadelphia	1.293,697			
	St. Louis	676,286		1	
	Boston	600,503	80		81
ı	Baltimore	808,987	81		
1	Cleveland	861,768	61		66
•	Buffalo	352,210	85		86
	San Francisco	342,782	21	4	20
	Cincinneu	325,902	54		86
		-	-	-	-
	Totals	7,778,657	443	44	484

The thing to do is not to appeal to the Mayor to remove the Deputy Commissioner of Police, but to remove the Mayor. That can be provided for within the short space of two months.

The day of the municipal election, when thousands of "disgusted citizens' will be enabled to gain their wish for decency in the city government, will be Tuesday, Nov. 5.

to Tue Entron or The Sux-Ser. Your letter of body on British ways and ours.

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The The Sux-Ser. Your letter of body on British ways and our shades of the surface of the Sux Ser. Ser. The series in Landon, all have been ser in the Sux-Ser. The surface way about the language differing in to designation of the same has been done to the surface of the Sux-Ser. The surface way about the surface of the Sux-Ser. The surface way about the language differing in to designation of the same the surface of the Sux-Ser. The surface of the Sux-Ser. The surface of the Sux-Ser. The surface way and the particular rule has been of the Sux-Ser. The surface way and the particular rule has been of the Sux-Ser. The surface way way was near run y though, which I hope would not surface the surface of the Sux-Ser. The surface way ways and the surface of the Sux-Ser. The surface way ways and the surface of the Sux-Ser. The surface way ways and the surface of the Sux-Ser. The surface way ways and the surface of the Sux-Ser. The surface way ways and the surface of the Sux-Ser. The surface way ways and the surface of the Sux-Ser. The surface way ways and the surface of the Sux-Ser. The surface way ways and the surface of the Sux-Ser. Which has never in the kitchen and surface ways and the surface way was an analysis of the surface ways and the surface ways and the surface ways and the surface ways and the surface way

TALES BICENTENARY.

rate Preparations for the Enter alment of Her Hosts of Friends.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14.-There will be 1,500 flags on the college building for the Bicentennial celebration of Yale University, beginning on Oct. 20 and lasting four days. Old South Middle, the last of the famous brick row on the old campus, s to have special decorations and at night Prof. John C. Schwab, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Bicentennial celebration, says Old South Middle will be a blaze of light. The town will be covered with huge posters, calling attention to the celebration. They will be of special design, all in blue, the Yale color. The design comes from Grosvenor Atter-bury of New York, a Yale man, who has already contributed much time and money for the success of this Yale festival.

It has been announced that Yale wome are to have a part in the torchlight procession which is to be one of the features of the Bicentennial week. Those so avored are the members of the Yale Art School and the musical department of the university. They will wear long gowns of brown material and hoods that will completely envelop their heads. To one function of the festivities, however, women, except the women students of the uni-versity, will not be admitted. That is the student dramatic performance which is to ake place on the old campus at 8 o'clock on Tuesday night, Oct. 22. There is so large a demand for scats from the student body and from old "grads" that there will be no room for women visitors. This an-nouncement is made by Prof. Schwab. The amphitheatre in which the students

will act on the campus will be right in the centre and will enclose one of the elm trees. The electric lights which will illuminate this amphitheatre will radiate from this elm all over the enclosure. The stage will be 50 by 30, and the amphitheatre will acbe 50 by 30, and the amphitheatre will accommodate about six thousand persons. The parts that go to make up the amphitheatre have been constructed and all that is needed is to put them together. It is expected that from two-fifths to one-half of the 12,000 living graduates of the university will come to the bi-centennial. That means that from 5,000 to 6,000 Yale graduates will be here. Hundreds of these will bring their families, making the number of Yale people in attendance something like 10,000.

There is an army of Yale admirers who will want to witness the celebration, and

will want to witness the celebration, and these will probably bring the total number of visitors up to about 15,000. Vice-Presi-dent Roosevelt has promised to come, and President McKinley had expressed and President Mckinley had expressed a desire to see the bicentennial. Prof. Solwab said to-day that 150 college Presidents had signified their intention of attending the bicentennial, this not including the delegations selected by colleges throughout the world who have already written that they will be on hand to halp Yale colchyste. Apong others to help Yale celebrate. Among others Gov. McLean of Connecticut and his staff will be the guests of Yale, the Governor being ex-officio a member of the Yale Cor-poration.

being ex-officio a member of the Yale Corporation.

This week the Bicentennial Committee has received from Paris 6,000 orange-colored paper lanterns. About 2,000 more will be needed and Secretary Schwab has cabled to Paris for them. These lanterns are two feet in diameter and about two feet high. The committee would have preferred blue-colored lanterns, but the effect was not satisfactory. These orange-colored lights will be strung along College street on both sides, from Osborn Hall to Battell Chapel. Between the lights will be garlands of green and festoons of blue bunting. The front of Osborn Hall and Vanderbilt Hall will be colored with orange-colored lights and garlands. An immense flag will be placed over Phelps gateway, to designate that spot as the main entrance to the campus. The plan of private home decorations will be much similar to the general plan of decoration for the college buildings, but each house will have come striking feature in color and effect.

The official programme of the exercises up to date is as follows:

Sunday—10:30 A. M. Sermon by the Rev. Joseph H. Twickell of the Yale Corporation.

Sunday -10.30 A. M. Sermon by the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell of the Yale Corporation, in the Battell Chapel: special services in Centre Church, United Church and Trinity Church. 200 P. M. Address by Prof. George P. Fisher on "Yale in its Relation to Christian Theology and Missions," in the Battell Chapel. S. Sanford and Harry B. Jepson, in the Battell Chapel.

A Question About Servant Maids.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Maybe "Servant" can tell me how to go about get-ting a really good, conscientious girl. Where? I have a small but pretty apartment, with she has the "hours" they are always crying She comes at 7 and leaves before \$. I have dinner at 6:30 and she has her liberty as soon as the kitchen is in order. As only two of us dine, that is soon over.

She has laundry for one only. Breakfast consists of coffee and rolls, served on a tray.

SPECIALISTS IN GEOGRAPHY. Men in Germany Noted for Knowledge

About Regions of the Earth. The little world is too large, after all for one man to speak with the fullest inormation and the most authoritative utter snoe about all parts of it. If one man is able to master the most trustworthy literature about the people and geography of a continent or a part of it, he does pretty well. Not a few of the trained geographer of Germany confine their special studies to some particular part of the world. There little doubt that this specialization tends to the dissemination of more accurate information than a great deal of that which spread abroad.

Usually these geographers have made extensive studies in the regions to which they give special attention, but this is not alvays the case. These men are in great emand when important books relating to their special field are to be reviewed. The flood of books on China in all languages that followed the Boxer outbreak gave to Prof. Von Brandt, for example, more op-portunities than he could improve in the

way of expressing his opinion in print of these dozens of publications.

He is one of the few men who have de-voted years to the study of China and the literature relating to it. Naturally he voted years to the study of China and the literature relating to it. Naturally he has found much to approve and considerable to censure in the volumes, many of them hurriedly written, that have poured from the press. When a man treats Confucian-ism as a system of religion instead of a code of morals when he speaks of Pekin code of morals, when he speaks of Pekin as open to the trade of the world or tells of the whistles of British steamboats heard

of the whistles of British steamboats heard on all the large rivers he is likely to have the German specialist about his ears.

When an article of unusual value is printed in Germany on the people, geology or geography of Greece it is likely to be signed by Prof. Dr. A. Philippson, who has specially identified his name with the study of that little corner of the world. It may seem strange that a Polish German named Politirsky should be particularly promi-Politinsky should be particularly prom nent in handling questions relating to the geography of Central and South America. Sievers, Ehrenreich and a few others are in great demand when public interest is aroused in certain parts of South America, concerning which their opinion is regarded

concerning which their opinion is regarded as most authoritative.

When a learned expression of facts or views with regard to any phase of Iceland is desired Dr. Thoroddsen is the man above all others who is preferred for the work. Dr. Schweinfurth has an unequalled reputation for his knowledge of African botany. Hassenstein has made his highest reputation as a maker of maps of Africa and Habenicht's fame as a cartographer restalargely upon his great map of South America.

These men are only a few examples

These men are only a few examples These men are only a few examples among dozens of specialists, each of whom gives his main strength as a geographer to the study of some comparatively small part of the world. The results of their work justify the limitations they impose upon the fields they choose to occupy. Such men prove conclusively that it is better to know thoroughly part of a subject than to know thoroughly part of a subject than to spread research out thinly over it all and merely skim the surface of it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have eenimuch entertained by your letter on "De the Silent Think."

Some do, but many are like Abe Lincoln's steamboat, which had a five-foot boiler and a seven-foot whistle and every time she blew her whistle she stopped the boat;" soon as they begin talking they stop thinking. soon as they begin talking they stop thinking.

To say that women's talk is meaningless and without purpose, or that they don't think is all rot. Their little think machine is running constantly, at a thousand revolutions per minute, trying to devise some means to increase the comfort of some man. Happy Bachelor should endeavor to get some bright woman to tell him what she thinks of him. He will find that she is chattering on inconsequential subjects to keep him from guessing what she does think. She is too polite and tender-hearted to let him suspect. Women are adepts in the Marquis Talleyrand's policy. Language is given us to conceal our ideas.

By way of comment on the entire subject !

By way of comment on the entire subject I will quote the poet in replying to the old adage. "Still waters run deep." He said: The learned proverb makes man, contradict it as they But it is the waters that are stagnant are the waters

I think I saw that in TRE SUN some twenty
BRIMONT. BALTIMORE, Sept. 6. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Ser: The

tion "Do the Silent Think?" recails the story credited to Senator Conkiling in reference to a member in an attitude of introspection:
"He thinks he's thinking," said the New
York Senator in his withering way.
So much for the slient. But garrulity

has its penalty. Poor Poll attributed her featheriess condition after her bout with the monkey to the fact that she had talked too much. F. R. B. NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Do the silent think? The old adage says "silence gives consent." Now consent can scarcely be given without thought -Q. E. D.

Again, when we are in the embrace Morpheus, and dreams do come in the stient watches of the night—i do not refer to those on tick—it must be inferred that the stient dreamer thinks or has thought, otherwise the dream wise tell us there would be no

dreamer thinks or has thought, otherwise the dream wise tell us there would be no dreams.

Further, it has been decreed from ancient and authentic source that while speech is slivern, slience is golden, it therefore follows that the thoughts of the slient are golden, and that we must accredit our talkative Western friends with sliver thoughts. In fact, a collateral question in this discussion arises as to how much the possession of, say, a fair-sized sliver finite may tend to loquacity. From the consensus of opinion on this question illuminated in your columns, I judge the slient are the thinkers, and it is "up to the talkative now to show whether they are entitled to credit as thinkers.

An acquaintance of mine dropped in to see me last night, and for three hours talked continuously, so that it was difficult to get "a word in edgewise." I was compelled to take refuge in thought, in slience. After he had gone I endeavored to separate the wheat from the chall, to discover the thoughts which had animated or provoked his garrulity. Vain labor, but it led me to question whether the exceedingly talkative are as a rule, full of thought.

I grant you from the number of times they start their remarks with "I think," that they think they think, but this is poor evidence in law. For they know they think, and does the silent listening thinker admit it? We must concede that the great body of literary men are silent when at work. Are they, therefore, thoughtless? One of them, indeed, has advised, "give thy thoughts no tongue," as though the thought itself might slip and disappear on that slippery organ.

I am therefore constrained to call on you.

PROGRESS IN ABYSSINIA. A White Man Who Has Lived There Twenty

If any European has an exhaustive know-ledge of Abyssinia, the great highland region of East Africa, it is the German. Alfred Ilg. who has lived in that country for the past twenty years. During the greater part of his long residence there h has enjoyed the full confidence of King Menelik who was King of Shoa when Ilg first knew him, but for years past has been

the absolute ruler of the whole of Abyssinia Ilg has, therefore, had every advantage learning many facts about the country that would scarcely be impressed upon the cas-ual visitor or upon anyone whose opportunities for observation were too brief or otherwise inadequate for the most valuable results. So it happens that Ilg is everywhere regarded as one of the very best authorities on Abyssinia, the awakening kingdom of Ethiopia where remarkable progress has been made in the past few

Mr. lig has an interesting paper, covering twenty-three pages in the latest Year Book of the Geographical -Ethnographical Society of Zurich on the recent development trade routes in Abyssinia. Incidentally, he gives noteworthy information about

progress in that kingdom in other directions. He tells, for example, of the recent introduction of small coins among the Abyssinians. As in a large part of the Sudan, the Maria Theresa thaler (silver dollar of Austria) has long been practically the only coin used as a medium of exchange, in Abyssinia. The Amule has also been a very popular but bulky article of exchange. It is nothing more or less than three pounds of salt valued at 60 cents.

but bulky article of exchange. It is nothing more or less than three pounds of salt valued at 60 cents.

A while ago King Menelik decided that it would be advantageous to his country to introduce small coins representing fractional parts of the silver dollar; so he had a large number of silver coins minted, worth a half, a quarter, an eighth and a twentieth of the dollar. When he put them into circulation the innovation was viewed by the people with much distrust. They had had no faith in any coin except the silver dollar and were afraid of being cheated when they exchanged their commodities for the smaller pieces. Their prejudices, however, were rapidly dispelled and it is now practicable to invest in only five cents' worth of fruit if that amount is all the purchaser desires.

When Mr. Ilg went to Abyssinia twenty years ago the total export and import trade of the country amounted to only \$80,000 a year. To-day the imports into Harrar alone, the chief commercial town, amount to \$2,800,000 and the exports to \$1,400,000 a year. Nearly all the imports are textiles, about half the entire purchases being American unbleached cottons.

The chief exports are coffee, ivory, the animal substance civet used as a perfume, gold, wax and geatskins. Thus Abyssinia is rapidly becoming of importance in the world's trade; and the United States have no small share in supplying the country with what it needs.

gold, wax and goatskins. Analysis apply becoming of importance in the world's trade; and the United States have no small share in supplying the country with what it needs.

Abyssinia has no sea port of its own and as yet depends almost entirely upon the French port of Jibuti, which has a very fine harbor a little south of the narrow entrance to the Red Soa. Only five or six years ago there was not a single building on the shore where Jibuti now stands. The town to-day has 12,000 inhabitants, of whom 1,000 are Europeans, excellent trade routes to various parts of Abyssinia, fine government buildings, and a railroad station, from which it is expected that trains will run before next Christmas, all the way to Harrar, 184 miles from Jibuti. The work on this railroad, a French enterprise, was begun about the end of 1897. It is a narrow gauge road and the total cost is expected to be a little less than \$6,000,000.

Mr Ilg says that the short railroad extending inland from the Italian port of Massowah will be ertended to Tigre, the northern province of King Menelik's country. When it is completed northern Abyssinia will have an outlet through Massowah, as southern Abyssinia now has through Jibuti. The writer says that all the great events of recent years in that part of the world, and preëminently the victory of Menelik in the war with Italy, the reconquest of the Egyptian Sudan by the British and the development of the port of Jibuti have had a powerful influence in stimulating the progress of Abyssinia toward rapid internal growth and larger trade relations with the rest of the world.

Improved Cattle in Mexice.

A large cattle show is to be held next month at Coyoscan, near the City of Mexico. It is in partial pursuance of a plan laid down other wealthy owners of haciendas for the improvement of Mexican cattle.

The large cattle raisers, whose ranches

are almost wholly confined to the northern half of Mexico, have already learned the lesson which the President meant to teach. The cattle show next month will be held mainly for the benefit of the small farmers further south in the most populous part of the country. It is desired to show them that a considerable proportion of the cattle of north Mexico is now really fine stock and that more money may be made by the small farmers who engage in dairy farming near the larger towns where milk and butter

sell at high prices if they shall introduce improved breeds.

We are very well acquainted on our side of the border with the long-horn cattle of Spanish origin which are still the prevailing type on the Mexican ranches and farms. They are the same stock that we call Texas cattle. Great areas of our sub-arid grazing land were stocked with Texas steers about forty years ago when we began to make the Plains a source of national wealth by rear-ing millions of cattle and sheep on their nutritious grasses. Texas steers did a good deal in their day to replenish our larders: and it is not so very long ago that a Texas occasionally promenade on Broadway, im-pressing all onlockers with his rolling eye and generally reckless manner.

But the reign of the Texas steer on our Western plains is practically at an end. Bette animals, finer in bone and easier to fatten, have been introduced in large numbers. to the great improvement of our range cattle. The live Texas steer has almost ceased to be an article of export, except an occasional cargo from some of our Southern ports, and

ONE OF OUR ISLANDS. A Tail Book in the Pacific, Inhabited by

From the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. H. A. Jaeger of Wahiawa, Kauai, having chartered the steamer Mikahala to make a trip to Nihoa, or as it is more familiarly called Bird Island, one of the islands of the Hawaiian group, lying some 265 miles to the westward of Honolulu, organized a party to leave Kauai on the steamer on Saturday afternoon to make a trip to the island and

return Monday.

The party consisted of the following: H. Jacger, Alian Jacger, John Nevin, Mr. McCloud, Mr. Wagner, Nick Loourss, George Klugel, W. H. Rice, Jr., W. Fisher, W. W. Chamberlain, L. Wrinzheimer, N. Creig Thomas Kimble, R. B. Church, B. J. Rice, Hugh Phelps, William A. Ramsar, Georga Herriot, P. K. Gulid, A. Arswaldt, J. Jorgensen, M. L. May, Dr. Wilkinson, Dick Dias,

Mr. Miller and two sons and the captain and purser of the Mikahala.

The party left Eleele, Kauai, about a o'clock in the afternoon. As dawn broke the twin peaks of the island were seen just about on the horizon. ahead on the horizon. Gradually as the steamer drew nearer the island rose plainly to view and appeared to be a rock rising abruptly from the ocean and about a mile in length by a quarter of a mile in On three sides the cliffs rise precipitously small bay, which appeared to be the only landing. The party made for this bay and reached the anchorage a little after 9 o'clock The sea was somewhat rough and large swells came rolling in, dashing into spray

against the rocks.

Just as anchor was dropped a swarm of sharks came around the boat. Capt Gregory, after taking a careful survey of the bay

Just as anchor was dropped a swarm of sharks came around the beat. Capt Gregory, after taking a careful survey of the bay and noting the possible landing places, decided to make a landing at a bluff somewhat sheltered from the swells of the ocean on the mauka side of the bay.

The first boat put off from the steamer shortly before 10 and made for the landing place selected by the captain. As they approached the shore, huge waves rolled against the rocks, dashing into spray and rebounding with a strong undertow. The captain ordered the sailors to backwater, and as the waves carried the boat to the rock the boatswain, grasping a rope in his hand, leaped ashore. Fastening this rope he made fast to the boat and thus with sailors backing water and the native on shore pulling the boat gradually in, as the waves rose against the rocks, each member of the party leaped ashore. After the third boat had landed its passengers the party all climbed from the landing place up the cliffs on the hillside shove. There they paused to make a survey of the island and decide where they should go.

Around on all sides, darkening the air, were birds of all descriptions. From the post of observation on the windward side of the island the visitors could see every portion of Nihoa, and, dividing into parties, they decided to explore, each party in separate directions. The island is divided by several guiches or ravines. In the bottom of these ravines are lolu paims, a palm whose leaves the natives use in making hats very similar to the Panama hats. On all sides underfoot, on the rocks, in the caves and in the sky, were birds, large, smail, black, white and spotted. The birds were not the least afraid. They circled around and in many cases attempted to fly in men's faces. As the party traversed the slopes it was difficult to escape from stepping upon the eggs and young ones.

One of the exploring parties scaled the highest point of the island, and the view some tramp. Said one of the explorers is very little water on the island. In the ro

Hawaiians for making royal kahliis and are very rare.

We succeeded in sheeting quite a number of the birds and capturing feathers from a large number of the female birds sitting on their nests amidst the brush of the island. As we passed along through the trush, scattered all over were nests of some of the larger birds. These nests are made of shrubbery interwoven and resting on the tops of the underbrush. Each female bird lays one egg, and hatches but one bird. These birds are about the size of an ordinary full grown fowl and are covered with a fuzz of snowy white or of gray, according to the species of the bird, and as you pass by them they snap their bills feroclously at you and if you are unfortunate enough to be caught in their grip the mark would be a permanent reminder of the trip to the island. Among this underbrush live a large number of canaries very or the trip to the island. Among this under-brush live a large number of canaries ver-similar to the Laysan Island canary, only more gaudily feathered and a little smaller in size. We succeeded in capturing a few of these birds and brought them home with

of these birds and brought them house.

During the morning several sharks varying in length from four to six feet were, caught. Their fins and tails were chopped off and they were then thrown everboard. In the afternoon a shark some fourteen feet in length was captured, and when his stomach was cut open it was found to contain two of the small sharks which had been captured in the morning and whose fins and tells had been out off. The large shark had evidently swallowed them as they were lying nearly side by side in the stomach of the shark intact, and just in front of them was the body of a seablrd shot by some member of our party.

of a seablrd shot by some member of our party.

After hoisting up the boats we made a circuit of the island. Through one side of the island through a cave large enough to allow a boat to row through, provided the weather was calm and it is possible for one to look through, seeing water on the other side. The island appears to have been thrown up from the bottom of the sea by some volcanic force, and in that action to have been split into many sections, these sections being filled up with molten lava, which has cooled into solid rock and shows in vertical layers from base to summit, whereas the sections between are in horizontal layers.

This island was visited by a party some fitten years ago, among them were Gov. Dole, Queen Liliuokalani, Mr. A. Jaeger and Mr. W. W. Hall. Since then no one has visited the place until this present trip.

Protection for the President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No. that the tragedy is complete, as we feared it would be, what is going to be done to stop the murder of our Presidents?

Plenty of talk is being done. I suppose there was talk after Lincoln's death, and I remember there was talk after Garfield's death. But why was it necessary that three Presidents be murdered before we realized that the President is not a mere man, but that he deserves more protection of the law than any private citizen? Every one is placing the responsibility. No one that I have heard has placed any of it upon himself. What excuse can any American citizen offer for not learning long ago the lesson we all now know so well?

As one American citizen I offer no excuse

and I accept my share of the responsibility.

And as a voter I demand that Congress make the penalty for an attempt on the life of the President, successful or unsuccessful, solitary confinement for life. Hanging, electrocution and a lifetime at hard labor are all less punishment, and no less punishmen

And I demand that an end be put to anarchy in this country. This country should have a barren island where Anarchists should be sent never to come away until dead. All civilized Governments might unite on that pian. We have condemned Russia for her cruelty. Now let us pay Russia's com-mon sense the compliment of adopting her

situation. to the yellow press, the more the better. If Congress can legislate decenor into the yellow pack, let's have that. If a Constitutional amendment is necessary before this shameless crow can be dealt with, let Congress give the country a chance to vote on it. There must be a majority of decent people

in this country. How many Americans are with me? New York, Sept. 16 Onto American.

Women and Hotels. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Str. Why to B that New York is the only city in this country that once condemns a woman who happens to be travelling gione. Isoston and Chicago do not.

Jayne's Alterative is the salest and sures of Black